



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

as to provide one suit in equity in behalf of all creditors, to which all stockholders may become parties, and abating suits pending under the former law.

Death by Wrongful Act—Distribution of Recovery.—An action for the death of a minor child is held, in *Swift & Co. v. Johnson* (C. C. A. 8th C.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1161, to be for the sole benefit of the father, although he has deserted the family, to whose support the deceased was, at the time of his death, contributing.

Railroads—Right of Way.—Property conveyed to a railroad company for a right of way, by a general warranty deed, is held, in *Abercrombie v. Simmons* (Kan.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 806, to revert to the adjoining owner upon the abandonment of its use for that purpose.

Municipal Corporations—Sewers.—The rule exempting municipalities from liability for consequential damages from its sewerage system is held, in *Hart v. Neillsville* (Wis.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 952, not to apply where the system was not constructed according to any regularly and properly adopted plan.

Duress—Ordinances.—Refusal to pay money admitted to be due, except upon receiving a certain kind of receipt, is held, in *Earle v. Berry* (R. I.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 867, not to constitute such duress as to render the receipt void.

Stringing Electric Wires.—The violation of a municipal ordinance as to the manner of stringing the electric-light wire which charged a broken telephone wire, or the imperfect insulation of the wire, is held, in *Stark v. Muskegon Traction & L. Co.* (Mich.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 822, not to be the proximate cause of an injury to a boy who seized the broken telephone wire to receive a shock.

Eminent Domain—Private Railways.—Power to confer the right of eminent domain to secure a right of way for a private railway is denied in *Cozad v. Kanawha Hardwood Co.* (N. C.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 969.

Eminent Domain—Construction of Mining Roads and Tramways.—The construction of mining roads and tramways is held, in *Highland Boy Gold Min. Co. v. Strickley* (Utah) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 976, to be a public use, for which the power of eminent domain may be exercised.

Stock and Stockholders—Reduction of Capital Stock.—The power of a court of equity to prevent majority stockholders from exercising their statutory power to reduce the capital stock in order to relieve defaulting stockholders from meeting their obligations is asserted in *Theis v. Durr* (Wis.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 571.